

We must work together within our own communities, our churches, our synagogues and mosques, our schools, and our workplaces to reverse these trends. Today the question for every American is not only what can you do for your nation but what can you do for your school, your neighborhood, and your community.

Character Counts week celebrates the work of those Americans who are answering this call. The Character Counts Coalition is answering this call. We salute the message and encourage all Americans to heed the pillars of character.

SUPPORT FOR THE ANIMAL DRUG AVAILABILITY ACT

HON. WAYNE ALLARD

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, as a veterinarian, I am well aware of the importance of animal health products for maintaining the health and well-being of companion animals and food-producing animals. Unfortunately, during the past two decades, the drug-approval process at the Food and Drug Administration's Center for Veterinary Medicine has become increasingly prolonged and complicated. In fact, the FDA has approved only eight new drugs for food producing animals over the past 5 years.

The drug approval process needs to be streamlined so that useful health products are made readily available on the market while essential safety standards are preserved. Animal drug regulations exist to ensure that our family pets are safe and the integrity of our food supply is maintained. Any part of the regulatory process which does not promote these ends, but merely serves as a needless hurdle that delays the approval of beneficial drugs should be reformed. That is exactly what we aim to do with the Allard-Klug-Stenholm-Ganske Animal Drug Availability Act of 1995. This measure would maintain what is right about the current system while it would modify those portions that serve to lengthen the approval process while providing negligible offsetting benefits for safety.

The Animal Drug Availability Act would expedite the animal drug approval process by expanding the list of studies that FDA can use to prove a new drug's effectiveness and by allowing FDA more flexibility in determining whether a field investigation is necessary to prove drug's efficacy. In addition, the act would provide flexible effectiveness requirements for previously approved animal drugs for use in minor species and for minor uses. In order to ensure more predictability in the approval process for drug applicants, FDA officials would be required to convene a presubmission conference with an applicant for the purpose of outlining what types of studies will be necessary in order to achieve final approval. This agreement would be binding upon both parties unless a subsequent scientific development conclusively demonstrates that an additional study is essential to proving the safety and effectiveness of the drug.

I am pleased that this bill is a bipartisan approach which enjoys the support of over seventy other members of the House. In addition,

it has the broad support of producer groups and feed groups and is endorsed by the Animal Health Institute and the American Veterinary Medical Association. I urge my colleagues to join us in improving the health of family pets and food-producing animals by supporting this commonsense reform to the animal drug approval process.

IN HONOR OF NATIONAL DENTAL HYGIENE MONTH

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues in the House of Representatives the importance of recognizing October as National Dental Hygiene Month.

The Dental Hygienists Association of the State of New York will celebrate its 75th anniversary October 20–22. With the advent of this anniversary, we should take note of this outstanding association.

The Dental Hygienists Association was developed to improve the oral health of the public; advance of the art and science of dental hygiene; maintain the highest standards of dental hygiene education and practice; represent and protect the interests of the dental hygiene profession; improve the professional competence of the dental hygienist; to foster research in oral health and finally, to provide professional communications.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me now in saluting the members of the Dental Hygienists Association of the State of New York for their dedication to their profession and to the oral hygiene of the people of this United States of America.

OCTOBER 19 IS PART-TIME PROFESSIONAL DAY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, the Association of Part-Time Professionals [APTP] has designated October 19, 1995 as the first annual Part-Time Professional Day. In honor of this special day, the APTP is hosting an open house at the association's headquarters in Falls Church, VA.

More than 4.5 million professionals work part time. These professionals prefer part-time work to accommodate changing priorities and lifestyles. Many of these individuals are parents seeking a better balance between work and family needs. Many are retirees who are interested in continuing their active participation in the work force.

Many companies, on their own, are moving toward family-flexible policies such as part-time employment because they recognize that companies that help employees balance work and family needs have reduced turnover and absenteeism and increased productivity. Over the past 5 years, the number of part-time employees in the workplace has increased dramatically, and it is estimated that the part-time

work force will continue to grow during the next 5 years.

The APTP was founded in 1978 as a national nonprofit organization dedicated to promoting part-time employment on the professional level. APTP holds workshops, seminars and conference, and provides updated information on employment trends and practices. The association publishes a monthly newsletter of interest to part-time professionals and their employers.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Association of Part-Time Professionals for calling attention to the important role part-time professionals play in the workplace and establishing October 19, 1995 as the first annual Part-Time Professional Day. On this important day, it is an honor for me to pay tribute to the millions of men and women who strive to achieve a healthy balance between career and personal goals through flexible work policies.

HONORING AN AMERICAN HERO

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Tom Stoddard, one of our Nation's most eloquent and respected advocates for the civil rights of lesbians and gay men. On Friday, October 27, Mr. Stoddard will be honored by the New York University School of Law, which has established the Tom Stoddard Fellowship under the aegis of the law school's prestigious Arthur Garfield Hays civil liberties program.

Each year, one second-year law student will be selected to spend a year as the Stoddard Fellow, working with leading public interest organizations on gay and lesbian rights cases and other civil liberties matters.

I am told that this is the first fellowship at any law school in the world to be dedicated to securing and advancing the cause of lesbian and gay rights. It is hard to imagine a more fitting tribute to one who has done so much to reshape the law in this area from a sword of persecution into a shield of justice.

Tom served as counsel and, later, as legislative director, of the New York Civil Liberties Union, where he came into contact with most of the major civil rights causes of our time. He left the ACLU to devote his full attention to the rights of lesbians and gay men and the rights of people with HIV as head of the Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund. Under his stewardship, the organization grew from a staff of 6 and an annual budget of \$300,000 to a staff of 22 and a budget of \$2.2 million. Although he retired from that position in 1991, he was lured back into public service 2 years later, when he spent 6 months commuting to Washington as director of the Campaign for Military Service.

Since 1980, Tom has served on the adjunct faculty of NYU, where he has been a mentor to a generation of law students searching for a way to use their skills in the service of humanity. He is a vice president of the American Civil Liberties Union and vice chairman of the American Foundation for AIDS Research.

Tom has also shown immense courage in his personal struggle with AIDS. He expresses gratitude—not for the disease, but for the way in which it has deepened his sense of connectedness to those he has represented so

ably for so long. As he said to the New York Times, he has become the client as well as the lawyer: the "they" has become "we." His experience has broadened his perspective into what he has described as "an all-encompassing vista, one that connects the past to the future, one that ties me to all other people who have suffered."

In a similar way, Mr. Chairman, the Stoddard Foundation connects the aspirations of lesbian and gay Americans with the larger struggle for social justice and human dignity. I join with Tom's spouse, Walter Rieman, and their family, friends, and colleagues, as they inaugurate this fellowship and celebrate the extraordinary man for whom it is named. May this endowment enable a new generation of leaders to further his vision of a society that is "fairer, more humane and more inclusive" of every human being.

ANTICOUNTERFEITING CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be joined by my colleagues, Representatives HYDE, CONYERS, MOORHEAD, MCCOLLUM, FRANK, GEKAS, SMITH of Texas, COBLE, CANADY, BONO, HEINEMAN, FLANAGAN, and DAVIS in introducing the Anticounterfeiting Consumer Protection Act of 1995. This legislation, which will provide much-needed additional protections against copyright and trademark counterfeiting, may be the most proconsumer, probusiness bill this Congress will consider. It directly addresses a practice that costs American business more than \$200 billion a year, that results in the loss of an estimated 750,000 jobs, and that threatens the health and safety of every American man, woman, and child.

There is a myth that counterfeiting is just a penny ante crime, a \$2 watch or handbag. In fact, counterfeiting involves billions of dollars, gangs, highly sophisticated equipment, organized crime and terrorists.

No area of the United States, no product is safe from the modern counterfeiter. We have seen counterfeits ranging from watches and sunglasses to auto and aircraft parts, from shampoo to baby formula, from food products to computer software. Counterfeit videotape copies of the movie, "Waterworld," were available before the real movie was even released in theaters. The simple fact is that if it is a product sold in America, there is probably a counterfeit being made and sold somewhere around the world.

The cost of counterfeiting is staggering. The U.S. Custom Service has estimated that in 1993, counterfeited goods resulted in the loss of 750,000 jobs. Fake auto parts such as brake pads and oil filters cost our domestic auto industry losses of over \$12 billion. If the sales of these fake parts alone were eliminated, the industry estimates that it could hire an additional 200,000 workers.

The U.S. software industry has estimated that sales of pirated software account for more than 40 percent of total revenues. The counterfeiters have become so sophisticated in duplicating the label, the packaging, and even

the hologram that appears on the software package, that it is almost impossible to distinguish authentic products from the fakes. In fact, the International Anticounterfeiting Coalition estimates that American businesses lose nearly \$200 billion a year due to the sale of counterfeit products.

Every day, the intellectual property of American businesses is being stolen. It often costs hundreds of thousands of dollars to ready a product for marketing, to make sure that it is not only effective but safe. But today, with powerful computers and copying equipment, it only costs counterfeiters a few dollars to manufacture a copy. They do not have to worry about safety or quality. They prey on the good name, the research, the talent and the hard work of others.

Because of the lure of enormous profits compared to the relatively low risk of being arrested, prosecuted, and sent to jail, it has not taken long for organized crime to get involved in counterfeiting operations. For example, in three recent raids conducted in Los Angeles, counterfeit Microsoft software and other material with a potential RICO value in excess of over \$10.5 million was seized. Implicated in this activity were three Chinese triads: the Wahching, the Big Circle Boys, and the Four Seas. The vast majority of the counterfeit product was produced in southern California. Sheriff deputies seized software, manuals, and holograms. They were surprised when they stumbled upon four pounds of plastic explosives, two pounds of TNT, shotguns, handguns, and silencers.

Last month, U.S. Custom agents led massive raids in several States, including California, New York, New Jersey, and Georgia. They seized \$27 million worth of counterfeit merchandise such as clothing, accessories, and sporting goods found in a network of factories, warehouses, and shops. Over 30 U.S. trademark holders were affected. Forty-three Korean nationals were charged for manufacturing, selling, and trafficking counterfeit merchandise. The scale of this operation demonstrates the pervasiveness and level of sophistication that is involved.

Recently, \$400,000 worth of counterfeit handbags were seized in New Jersey. During the raid, law enforcement officials using drug sniffing dogs discovered heroin had been stitched into the walls of a number of counterfeit designer Louis Vuitton handbags.

Even more disturbing, however, is the growing threat counterfeits pose to public health and safety. For example, there have been reports of the seizure in 16 States of counterfeit Similac, an infant formula. Such a counterfeit could be deadly to any child who is allergic to the contents of the faked product. In a recent raid in Boston, a bogus butterscotch candy was seized that had been stored unwrapped and in unsanitary conditions. This candy was illegally labeled as a Borden Eagle brand, however, that company does not even produce such a candy.

Even the sale of fake watches is not a victimless crime. The head of the Born to Kill Gang based in New York City, was making an estimated \$13 million a year selling fake Cartier and Rolex watches. This revenue stream financed other criminal activities, from extortion to murder.

Despite these facts, the risk of arrest, prosecution and incarceration for counterfeiting is slight. Counterfeiting operations have become

highly sophisticated, well-financed, mobile and international in scope. These criminal networks have distribution systems as diverse as any modern corporation. Counterfeiters know that although criminal penalties exist on the books, because of the inadequacy of the criminal penalties and prosecutors' misperceptions about the gravity of the crime, criminal actions are rarely initiated against counterfeiters. As for private enforcement actions, trademark and copyright owners are consistently frustrated by an inability to recover any meaningful damages.

The Anticounterfeiting Consumer Protection Act of 1995 will help law enforcement officials contend with the sophisticated nature of modern counterfeiting. First, it increases criminal penalties by making trafficking in counterfeit goods or services a RICO offense, consequently providing for increased jail time, criminal fines, and asset forfeiture.

Second, the legislation allows greater involvement by all levels of Federal law enforcement in fighting counterfeiting, including enhanced authority to seize counterfeit goods and the tools of the counterfeiters' trade.

Third, it makes it more difficult for these goods to re-enter the stream of commerce once they have been seized.

Fourth, our bill also adds teeth to existing statutes and provides stronger civil remedies, including civil fines pegged to the value of genuine goods and statutory damage awards of up to \$1,000,000 per mark.

The Anticounterfeiting Consumer Protection Act of 1995 will provide law enforcement officials with the tools they need to fight back, and to protect American business and the health and safety of American consumers. The time has come to make sure that our fight against counterfeiting is as sophisticated and modern as the crime itself.

TRIBUTE TO BILL CRIVELLO

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bill Crivello, of Cudahy, WI, who was recently named 1995 Veteran of the Year by the Allied Veterans Council of Cudahy. Bill will be honored Saturday, November 4, at the Polish Legion of American Veterans Memorial Hall, in Cudahy.

I want to take this opportunity to tell you, and my distinguished colleagues, a little about Bill and his efforts on behalf of America's veterans.

Enlisting in the Air Force when he was just 17 years old, Bill served with distinction in both the Korean and Vietnam wars. His military service obviously had a profound affect on Bill, now an active member of the Polish Legion of American Veterans [PLAV], the Disabled American Veterans [DAV], the Veterans of Foreign Wars [VFW], the American Legion, the American Veterans, and the Air Force Sergeants Association [ASA].

The veterans of southeastern Wisconsin are proud of Bill Crivello as a volunteer for parades and other patriotic events, to ensure that today's generation, and many generations yet unborn, appreciate the sacrifices made by the men and women of the U.S. military over